

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XII.*

- Fig. 1. *Stylarioides flabellata*, Sars, from the dorsal surface. Enlarged under a lens.
 Fig. 2. *Stylarioides hirsuta*, Hansen, viewed from the dorsal surface. Enlarged.
 Fig. 3. *Stylarioides normani* (an var. *S. hirsuta*?), sp. n., viewed dorso-laterally, so as to show the length of the bristles. Enlarged under a lens.
 Fig. 4. *Brada normani*. Enlarged.
 Fig. 5. Peculiar papillæ(?) along the line of the dorsal bristles of the foregoing, showing a central fibrillated core and a peculiarly modified tip. The base of a second papilla lies to the left of the figure. $\times 130$ diam.

PLATE XII. a.

- Fig. 1. Ventral bristle of *Stylarioides flabellata*, Sars. $\times 350$ diam.
 Fig. 2. Posterior hook of the same species. Similarly magnified.
 Fig. 3. Basal portion of dorsal bristle of *Stylarioides sarsii*. $\times 350$ diam.
 Fig. 4. Ventral hooks of the fourth foot of the same form. Similarly magnified.
 Fig. 5. Posterior hooks (ventral) of the foregoing form. Similarly magnified.
 Fig. 6. Ventral bristles of the third series of *Brada villosa*, H. Rathke, var. $\times 350$ diam.
 Fig. 7. Ventral bristle of *Stylarioides hirsuta*, Hansen. $\times 350$ diam.
 Fig. 8. Ventral bristle of *Stylarioides normani*. $\times 90$ diam.
 Fig. 9. Ventral hook of *Brada granulata*, Malmgren. $\times 350$ diam.
 Fig. 10. Ventral hook of *Brada normani*, an var. *B. granulata*(?). $\times 350$ diam.

LXXIII.—On a Collection of Bats from Yola, Northern Nigeria, collected by Mr. G. W. Webster. By GUY DOLLMAN, B.A.

THE British Museum owes to the generosity of Mr. G. W. Webster a collection of bats from Northern Nigeria, and, being the first collection received from this region, it proves of very great interest. In addition to some extremely rare bats, it contains one new species, and there can be little doubt that when the Nigerian fauna is thoroughly worked out many other new forms will be discovered.

1. *Eidolon helvum*, Kerr.

♀. 8. Yola.

2. *Hipposiderus caffer guineensis*, K. And.

♂. 10, 12, 13. Yola.

These three specimens are all lighter in colour than any

* I am indebted to the Carnegie Trust for figs. 1-4 in this Plate.

others in the collection; but this is probably due to the fact that they are immature.

3. *Lavia frons*, E. Geoff.

♀. 14, 2. Yola.

4. *Scoteinus schlieffeni albiventer*, Thos. & Wrought.

♀. 17. Yola.

It is interesting to find this bat so far west as Nigeria, the type specimen being described from Naikhala, Upper Egypt.

5. *Scotæcus albofuscus*, Thos.

♂. 15. Yola.

This is the first dry skin of *S. albofuscus* that the Museum has received; the other three specimens in the collection, including the type, are all preserved in spirit.

6. *Chærephon websteri*, sp. n.

♀. 5, 11. Yola.

Allied to *C. gambianus*, de Wint., but smaller and with more fully developed upper anterior premolars, measuring 7 mm. in height.

In addition to these two Yola specimens, there are ten other Nigerian individuals in the collection which may be referred to this new species. The difference in size between this Nigerian species and the Gambian one is shown in the tabulated list of measurements given below:—

	Locality.	Length of forearm.	Greatest length of skull.	Zygomatic breadth.
<i>C. websteri</i> .				
Type, ad. ♀ ..	Yola, N. Nigeria.	mm. 34.5	mm. 15.4	mm. 9.4
Imm. ♀	" "	34.5	No skull.	
Ad. ♂	Lagos, S. Nigeria	34.7	15.7	9.5
Ad. ♀	" "	34.5	15.8	9.7
Ad. ♀	" "	35.2	15.7	9.7
Ad. ♀	Boussa, Nigeria.	36	15.9	10
Ad. ♀	" "	35.5	15.8	9.9
<i>C. gambianus</i> .				
Type, ad. ♂ ..	Bathurst, Gambia	39	16.7	11.2
Ad. ♀	" "	40

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 55·5 mm.; tail 24; hind foot 5·5; ear 12.

Skull: greatest length 15·4; zygomatic breadth 9·4; length of upper cheek-teeth from front of second premolar to last molar 4·7.

Hab. Yola, N. Nigeria.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 8. 10. 6. 8. Collected 27th July, 1908.

There is no doubt that this Nigerian form must be recognized as distinct from the Gambian species both on account of its smaller size and larger upper anterior premolars.

I propose to call it *Charephon websteri*, after the donor of the collection.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 20th, 1908.—Prof. W. J. Sollas, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

‘On some Fossil Fishes discovered by Prof. Ennes de Souza in the Cretaceous Formation at Ilhéos, State of Bahia (Brazil).’
By Arthur Smith Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., V.P.G.S.

This paper proves that the Lower Cretaceous formation of Bahia extends along the coast, to a point at least 130 miles south of the area previously described. The fish-remains are referable to new species of the genera *Mawsonia*, *Lepidotus*, and *Scombroclupea*. *Mawsonia* seems to have been scaleless, and differs from all known Jurassic and Cretaceous Cœlacanth fishes in lacking denticles on the fins. The *Lepidotus* closely resembles the European Wealden *L. Mantelli* in proportions, but is more strongly ornamented. The *Scombroclupea* is peculiar, in exhibiting only scales where the anal finlets usually occur.